VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 570255

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGESH DLHOR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

19-12-21

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
-	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural Extension Activities are a critical element in transitioning agriculture from low productivity - high input & climate vulnerable to low input high productivity and sustainable agriculture.

Why Krishi Vigyan Kendras were needed?

(1) Build up of technological capability in Agricultural universities but no results in the fields

(2) Most agricultural models reduced to pilot projects -- which are abandoned on account of fear of farmers

(3) Technologies being developed were not in sync with local demand and tested for newspaper headlines

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

↳ On field offices located among farmers for one to one dialogue on needs and aspirations of farmers

↳ varieties of seeds and know-how is available at the kendra for perusal.

There are places in Eastern Uttar Pradesh where potatoes are being grown with the same technology as it was in 1600 - when it was first introduced. Smart dissemination of knowledge is critical to bring Indian Agriculture to 21st Century as ½ the workforce depends on it

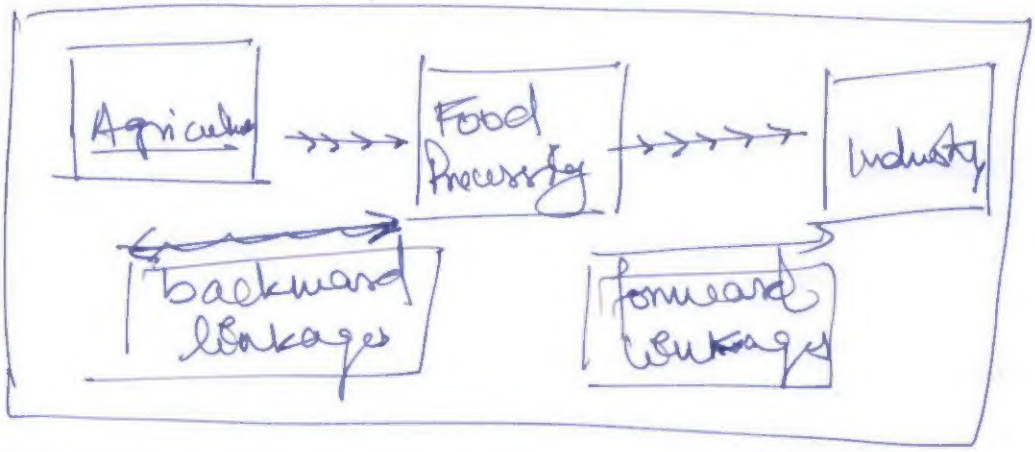
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing sector is a bridge sector between Agriculture and Industry



EMERGENCE → 10% compound annual growth

→ to avoid massive wastage in Agriculture ($10 000 crore - NITI Aayog)

Ashok Dalwai → $8 000 crore needed to correct the infrastructure gap

→ employs 10 lakh people directly & indirectly

India one of the largest producers of Agri goods → lot of wastage → bad nutrition, economic loss, lost export opportunity

↑ in demand by an urbanising India (butter packet instead of ghee)

Hence, to correct fragmented production of Agri goods and irrational consumption

GoI → PM Krishi Sampada Yojana

- Mega Food Parks on Hub & Spokes model
- Sorting & Grading Infrastructure
- Warehousing scheme
- Access to credit

SPV scattered

Considering the massive opportunity for alleviating unemployment & increasing exports, GoI has allowed 100% FDI in food processing, allowed Priority Sector Lending and introduced PM-FME scheme with special emphasis on SHGs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture in India suffers from vulnerabilities based on monsoon patterns, pest attack, low investment, shifting consumption patterns, fluctuating govt. policy. Hence to stabilise income of farmers, GoI has introduced the concept of Integrated Farming System.

Crops diversity + Poultry + Apiculture + Goat rearing + Agro Forestry + Fishing

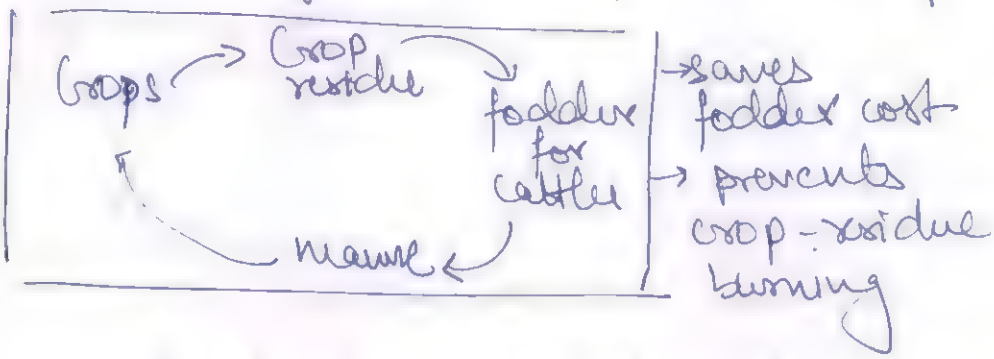
in multiple permutations and combinations depending on local determinants such as climate and demand

Benefits

(1) Income stabilisers → Tamil Nadu scheme for distributing Goats to rural

families has had an upward push to incomes

(2) reinforces agriculture productivity



(3) Agro-forestry becomes a barrier against disease. ~~[illegible]~~ → ecological advantages → low pest attacks.

integrated farming & institutionalisation of age old wisdom of farming against agricultural vulnerabilities. It should be promoted in all districts with its unique requirements.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Entrepreneurship remains the most critical value generating enterprise in a capitalist economy.

No economy can grow without a steady stream of risk-takers who are willing to predict future consumption patterns.

Why so critical? → provide employment
→ attract investment
→ innovation hubs
→ modernise economy
→ reduce dependency on govt.

Why PIOs elsewhere do well?
→ the high value education in India migrate to US and western Europe where they become favourites for their work ethic
→ liberal business environment
→ premium on innovation & entrepreneurship
→ rewards success (system)

Issues with Indian entrepreneurship eco system

→ compliance regime is too much of a drag. (400 clearances annual to operate a factory in NCR region)

→ business success viewed with suspicion in the community

→ education system beats the natural entrepreneurial ability of children

Ease of Doing business is low

Steps taken by India

→ Ease of doing business ranking - state wise (name and shame)

handholding of small businesses

central portals for compliance

Quick implementation of labour laws might 'uncage' the Indian tiger on the economic landscape.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land banks are aggregations of land available with the Government readily available for economic activity. GoI has moved the wheels for setting up a land bank.

ADVANTAGES

→ reduce the delays in land acquisition process which hampers the projects themselves

→ reduce the compensation cost paid out to farmers for such acquisition

→ does not need unpopular amendments to the LARR Act.

ISSUES

→ Industrial 'location' is more important to industry – availability of labour & raw material – hence, just land itself might not be very attractive

→ land bank experiments across the world have delivered mixed results

↳ fear that most of the land in the bank would be government land only → that could be ~~[illegible]~~ monetised easily

While Land Banks have the potential to boost economy by making the most time-consuming process (land acquisition) a little less confrontational, government should consult industry & citizen groups for an appropriate legislative framework to facilitate this.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modern state runs on complex technologies. A reported Chinese attack on Mumbai hospitals during the peak of COVID crisis highlights Indian vulnerability in this domain.

Reasons → vulnerable (non-sufficient security measures)

→ easy targets

→ G2G communication attack could hamper state capacity

→ gas leaks would cause deaths in higher numbers

Impact of failure of power grids would be much greater than a terror attack using explosives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by India

- Emergency Response mechanisms [CERT-In]
- Augmentation of capabilities in partnership with FICCI
- Integrated Response at the central level
- strengthening of security at the level of critical infrastructure

The recent attack on Colonial pipeline in US has highlight the range of issues that could arise from lax security of Critical Information Infrastructure.

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East is the hub of vulnerabilities due to security issues, border disputes and migration crisis on the backs of strong tribal identities.

STRATEGIC SINGNIFICANCE

→ pathway to South-East Asia (connectivity) IMT highway kaladan project

amicable relations with Bangladesh

border with China

that claims Arunachal as a Tibetian region

→ lack of infrastructure on the border makes it difficult for security forces to react to challenges effectively

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Security threats → Insurgencies galore

- Manipur
- Nagaland — NSCN
- Mizoram — under Zoramthanga

→ Inter state territorial conflict → Assam v. Manipur, Assam v. Meghalaya, Assam v. Arunachal

→ tribal identity, ethnic strife → Nagas v. Kukis

→ infiltration of contraband from Myanmar

→ migration from Bangladesh (Tripura non-tribal population now 50% of the area)

MEASURES BY GOVT.

- Sub Group of CMs from North East.
- Look East → Act East with a strong component for North East
- → rapid infrastructure development in border areas
- → Integrated check posts and strengthening of BSF.

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a 68,000 km Railway network which has been a major carrier of people and goods in the country.

Why under-investment?
- growth of roads
- low economic capacity of the country
- treated as an passenger carrier
- enlargement of the railway network without facilities

IMPACT of Low Investment
- roads have overtaken railways as the prime mover of people & goods
- logistic hurdles for national growth.
- railway accidents (halved recently)

Challenges faced by Railways

(1) Operational Ratio above 130% if pensions are included – high costs

and low returns

(2) cross subsidy for passengers
while freight brings more revenue, people are heavily subsidised

(3) Immense competition from air-travel
↳ luxury travel v. speedy travel
1st class tickets price = economy air fare + quick

(4) Low investment in safety infrastructure historically

(5) Operation & Maintenance requires skilled workforce

(6) Ambience issues with railway stations

What has the Government Done?

(1) Privatisation of certain high volume routes

(2) Building of local coaches - instead of large scale import [high tech manufacturing in Rae Bareli & Kapurthala]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(10)

NATIONAL RAIL PLAN | Bibek Debroy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

expansion of investment by 2030 → it will pay for itself by 2050

(4) Safety
- automation of railway crossings
- regular training of railway maintenance workers

(5) - High speed Rail corridors
(Dedicated ~~Rail~~ Freight corridors)

Railway across the world are looking to air and road travel. However, India needs Railways to decrease its logistics costs → 13-14% of GDP and Dedicated Freight corridors could help with this aim.

2. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SOLOW model for economic growth in 1950s itself outlined technological progress as one of the key pillars of GDP growth of a nation.

However, India suffers from transforming technological capacity to extension services.

low technology intensive agriculture → low awareness among farmers

→ 85% of farmers are small and marginal and not having either the land or the capital to invest

low risk bearing appetite → needs hand holding to enable such risk bearing

Agri Research Instn. far away from farmer's needs

Problems with India's Agri Research

1. Agri universities develop models and little effort to spread those models among farmers
2. farmers seek income assurances for experimenting with new techniques

(3) most developments - 'first in India' rather than first in the world.

(4) Some of the best agricultural universities - ICAR, PAGIRI etc. are located in Haryana, Delhi and they are needed in the east → UP, Bihar, Jharkhand - where we need productivity gains

(5) Agri Census highlights → land ownership in India is further fragmenting -- most agri models developed in India are for large scale agriculture

(6) Most of the transgenic varieties being developed or already developed are not going to be allowed in India in near future --- policy constraints

To Double farmers Income

(1) precision agriculture → which needs scientific inputs from technological surveys such as ultra local weather forecasts → Agriculture Universities must become the tools of such techniques

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(E) Agricultural scientists must hold month to season long training-cum handholding sessions for farmers

(3) Climate Change Agriculture is the 3rd largest emitter of GHG gases - Agricultural scientists need to develop technologies to reduce these emissions

Bio-decomposer developed by PUSA in Delhi was instantly adopted by farmers in Delhi to reduce crop residue burning - because they were located close to each other. Proximity will bring trust & enable risk taking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

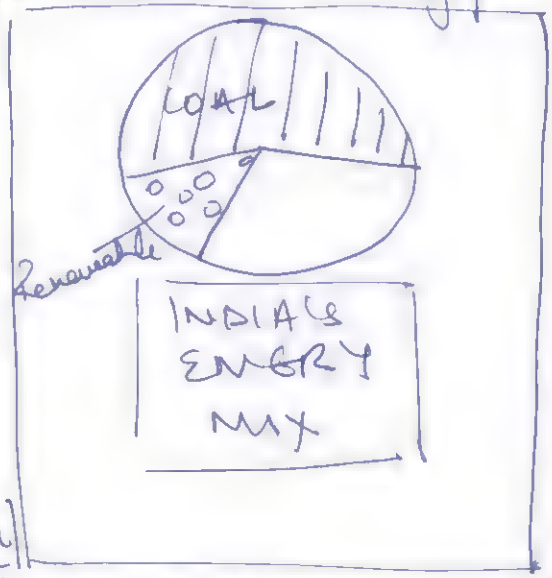
13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक मंधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

More than half of India's energy comes from coal.



Electricity Act divides up the electricity ~~Act~~ sector into

- Generation — liberalised
- Transmission — electrical grids
- Distribution — DISCOMs

Generation → Transmission → Distribution

Generation: coal based mostly

Transmission: grid developed for steady coal based electricity

Distribution: most losses in the system transferred here + deals with consumers ↓ electoral issues.

What reforms are needed?

(1) Grid must become 'smart' enough to handle electricity generated from multiple sources

(2) Renewable sourced electricity - must be bundled with coal or gas based electricity to make it steady

(3) RPO obligations for states must be strictly measured with monthly compliance reports

(4) UDAY scheme → as a one time restructuring should be expanded and incentivize Discoms to restructure their operations

(5) Smart metering → prepaid and two way for rooftop solar

(6) Consumer centric - new electricity rules by the Centre should be

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

implemented in all states - with compensation rights for the consumers.

Recently in the Texas mass electricity grid failure - we saw how windmills and solar panels were not integrated with the grid → this led to a week of electricity collapse in deep winter in the most advanced nation on the planet → Hence, India must

1. move to renewables
2. make transmission & distribution renewable friendly.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture employs more than half of India's workforce and is responsible for around 18% of India's GVA

Why Input Intensive Agriculture is bad?

(1) Massive debt → farmer's suicides

→ half of Indian rural households indebted (Agri Census)

→ Debt levels → >90% in Telangana & Andhra Pradesh

→ Indebtedness most prominent cause of farmer suicides in Maharashtra

(2) Environmental Impact

→ expensive fertilisers & pesticides + fungicide are harmful to biodiversity → now there are no ecological barriers to disease and pest outbreaks

→ seeds sold by Bayer & Monsanto are only one time products (terminator seeds) and could add investment pressure

(3) Subsidy Burden → Fertiliser subsidy cost GoI ~ 80,000 crore annually and it is expected to cross 1 Lakh crore this fiscal

(4) Bad nutritional outcome | Input-intensive mono-cropping techniques are increasing the micro-nutrient deficiency such as zinc & iron.

(5) Rising medical expenses + Cancer Incidence

Many areas of Green Revolution are experiencing a health catastrophe as fertilisers & pesticides have percolated the ecosystem < food / water.

(6) Climate change and unsustainability

high input agriculture → highest chunk of GHG emissions in dairy & rice cropping

What could be done?

LEISA - Low Input Sustainable Agriculture

→ minimise input & input cost

→ reuse materials and previous year input

→ multi cropping to reduce environmental impact

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ pooling of resources among many farmers

↳ Integrating cattle (small scale) into farming practices.

Prime Minister has recently commented that time for high input-intensive agriculture is now over and farmers should innovate with practices such as Zero Budget Natural Farming.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPCC has released its sixth assessment scheduled to fall just in time for the Glasgow Summit to put pressure on the political leaders.

What did the report say?

(1) even a planned 1.5 °C rise above pre-industrial levels is unlikely be achieved under the Paris obligations

(2) previous modelling was faulty and did not account for many negative feedback loops and hence the rise in temperatures would be much higher

(3) Ice caps in the Arctic and Antarctic are melting much faster than earlier predicted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications for India

1. The Himalayan ecosystem is deteriorating – the third pole ice is melting fast

2. this is causing more extreme weather events
   - cyclones
   - heatwaves
   - floods
   - GLOFs

3. Agriculture will suffer – both productivity and farmer incomes

4. Monsoon patterns will shift unpredictably – as they are already changing rapidly

5. Forest fires → could jeopardize conservation plans & risk carbon sequestration system

Remedies → Phase out coal as ½ of India's energy comes from coal

↳ emphasis on renewables including solar & wind

↳ adopt electric vehicles for mass transportation

↳ Tax carbon in many forms transport electricity

↳ Reduce dependency on firewood for rural domestic energy consumption

↳ Reform Agricultural practices → make them sustainable

India's National Action Plan for Climate Change and Panchamrit pledge at Glasgow are good steps in this direction. However, the shift towards renewables should not be on the backs of the poorest in the world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhopal Gas leak in 1984 was one of the worst humanitarian tragedies for India in this century. It led to an environmental awakening in India

Disasters after that

- Oleum gas leak (1987) — MC Mehta case
- Styrene leak
- Ammonia gas leak recently

Vishakhapatanam leak causing many deaths

These leaks tell us that gas leaks are a recurring nightmare in India.

Causes

↳ lax safety at industrial plants (they are Investment intensive)

↳ steady deterioration of environmental regulation in competitive federalism (race to the bottom) to attract investment

↳ co-location of industry alongside human habitations

↳ lack of awareness among residents of the possible hazards

Preparedness

↳ constant safety checks at industrial plants, especially in the designated 'industrial areas' as they have human habitations around them

↳ local committees should be engaged in preparedness → awareness generation

- contingency plans should be readily available at district HQ.
- CSR activity for such industry should include measures for such containment
- kit for such eventuality should be distributed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Liability Insurance Act should be strengthened.

Industrialisation of India should not compromise on the safety of its citizens. NDMA guidelines on the subject should be made available in vernacular for people to understand and absorb.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation is present in India — the most critical manifestation of this phenomenon is India's IPR regime.

Patent Act —amended twice since the 1990s to→ WIPO + TRIPS compliance

how? → product + process patents now

→ IPR related institutional infrastructure - Patent office

→ 20 year patent

However, India & the developing world has earned some exceptions

evergreening: only substantial improvements in efficacy -- for registration of a patent

compulsory licensing: if the govt. deems that no alternative available

COVID tragedy in India raised two contrasting arguments

(1) India should liberalise its IPR regime to enable investment in R&D to enable faster development of emergency medicines

(2) India should make its IPR regime more restrictive - to go for compulsary licensing of medicines whose prices were shooting through the roof during the pandemic

ISSUES

(1) Compulsary licensing may be detrimental to India's appeal as an investment hub for transfer of critical technologies

(2) India is the pharmacy of the world -- any tightening of the IPR regime may threaten India's position

(3) Fundamental problem with India in pharma sector --> API dependence on China --> no changes in IPR regime

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

can solve that problem.

(4) A loose IPR regime makes collaboration with the world impossible [Bharat Biotech + Astrazeneca]

Article 38 created India as a welfare state and DPSPs make the state incharge of public health. Health could not be made available as a public good unless medicines and associated technology is ~~easily~~ Accessible, Affordable and does not hamper future investment in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

APJ Abdul Kalam was concerned about the dependency of India on outside forces → Dependency Ratio

$\frac{\text{purchases from outside}}{\text{total purchases}}$

India's continues to perform horribly on the dependency ratio. We import our defence needs from:

1. Russia (65%)
2. US
3. Israel
4. France

CAUSES — 1. Technology Apartheid from 1974 to ~~Ear~~ 2004 from nuclear blasts to nuclear deal

2. low motivation levels at HAL, Bangalore, DRDO and Ordnance Factory Boards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) No prospective [Acquisition Plan]
- a 15 year plan so that private sector can anticipate demand

(4) A complex [DPP] → Defence Procurement Policy

(5) lax IPR regime → disincentivises foreign companies (OEMs) → Original Equipment Manufacturers in partnering with India

(6) World's most complex and time consuming - weapons trials process

(7) [Research availability - Military demand gap]
Military wants something - Scientists deliver something else

(8) Time lag
- [Tejas] - single engine - 30 year wait
- [Arjun MBT tank] - 30 year wait

these systems become redundant by the time they arrive.

Measures to accelerate

(1) Ordnance Factory Corporatisation should be completed in time

(2) Prospective Procurement Plans should be produced

(3) A private sector competition ecosystem eg. Boeing – Lockheed Martin

↳ TATA v. MAHINDRA Advanced Systems

(4) India should partner with Russia in R&D as it provides conditions free access to top end technologies (Brahmos → export prospects)

~~(5) Defence~~

India recently made some strides in exports as it became a small sized exporter of arms. Further, India should strengthen its Defence Acquisition Council and provide more >1000 crore acquisition ability to individual forces.

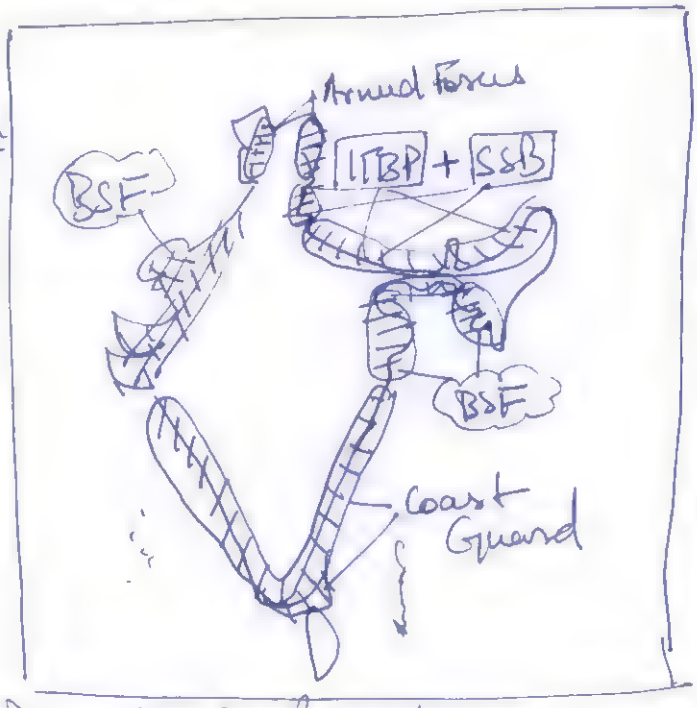
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's border security is 'terrain and context specific'



FACTORS behind conceptualisation

1. Local domain knowledge – Deserts in Rajasthan
2. Capacity → ITBP in cold areas
3. Interaction with people → people centric approach
4. Federal principles → State's rights and local police stations are taken into confidence
5. Maritime Domain Awareness – maritime borders are much harder to guard than land borders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CONTRIBUTION

Seema Suraksha Bal has facilitated the free movement regime of people and goods across the Nepal Border while keeping a check on terrorism export through Pakistan.

Border Security Force has the toughest of all tasks

PAKISTAN → constant exchange of fire
→ movement of contraband across the IB

BSF has patrolled the border with brute efficiency without being impeded by the harsh terrain of desert

BANGLADESH - Integrated Check Posts and smart policing are allowing BSF to create a 'no death border' as envisaged by S. Jaishankar.

ITBP → patrols the border alongside Indian Army and enables Army access to important local information. Ridges here are some of the harshest in the world.

BRO → Border Roads Organisation has allowed the CAPF to function unhyped by building critical infrastructure

Coast Guard | Rapid development in capability & mandate since Mumbai attacks and now is the prime mover behind coastal security in India → to protect fishermen's lives
→ respond to oil leaks and anti piracy calls.

Central Armed Police Force have a complicated task → to enforce a border in a naturally connected subcontinent while not jeopardising our relations in the neighbourhood → they have done a splendid task considering the mandate and resources mismatch.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering involves turning assets from illicit activities to clean sources while evading legal scrutiny.

For most part of our history of independent India, we have been concerned with traditional old school money laundering with distinct & identifiable stages of operation.

Rise of virtual Assets → cryptocurrency

online game coins | coupons | Digital money | Non-Fungible tokens

These virtual assets have become conduits for transfer of value

HOW MONEY LAUNDERING ONLINE WORKS (example)

online player in India → buys virtual coins in a multi player game → transfers these virtual coins to online player elsewhere → online player elsewhere encashes coins to local currency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VULNERABILITY

1. low digital literacy → Indian data owners → (consumers) can easily become prey for crime syndicates

2. lax security architecture - Police stations not trained for digital crimes

3. proliferation of cryptocurrencies
- often with no founding asset
↳ legitimisation of such currencies by celebrities (Elon Musk)

4. Ambiguous Policy → cryptocurrency
RBI stand is different from Government stand

5. complex security environment in India - threats of terrorism etc.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES

1. a trained workforce in security architecture

2. Digital literacy gains - PM GIDISHA scheme

3. Policing of App stores for suspicious

Apps.

(4) certainty in policy - Government should introduce and pass a cryptocurrency bill.

Like most crimes and associated activities, Money Laundering has also gone online - Deep Web and Dark Web proliferation are only indicators of this.

Government should partner with industry & advanced nations such as Israel to develop monitoring & vigilance capabilities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55 + 1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet

On receipt of the Booklet please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0570255

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGESH DILHOR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27-08-2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Vandana 27/08/2022

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is an amalgam of various regional and sub-cultural traditions. Music in India follows the same pattern.

Regional traditions in India

- ↳ Carnatic classical (South)
- ↳ Hindustani classical (Awadh)
- ↳ Punjabi folk (PB, Haryana etc.)
- ↳ Swang (Haryana)
- ↳ Konkan folk (MH, Goa, Karnataka).

Intermixing

- ↳ Hindustani folk show a strong influence of Persian music instruments
- ↳ tabla has found a place in all musical traditions including Manipuri
- ↳ Harmonium has become part of Carnatic music

↳ Shehnai has migrated from Awadh to the south and east.

↳ Punjabi folk 'dholak' has mixed with bollywood 'pop'.

Hence, musicians have been aggressive in importing and exporting instruments and musical ideas across different musical systems.

All of Indian music still follows some continuities such as ragas, taal etc. 'Unity in diversity' is a characteristic trait of Indian regional music tradition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class movement was a result of British colonialism in India as the British were the first to set up industries in India.

Initial leaders were NM Lokhandey and Sasipada Banarjee who worked for the labour class in the spirit of 'charity'.

Next phase saw Bombay and Bengal capitalists set up jute and cotton mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hooghly and Calcutta.

Development in three phases

I – 1897 → GIP peninsular strike
↳ Tilak at the forefront

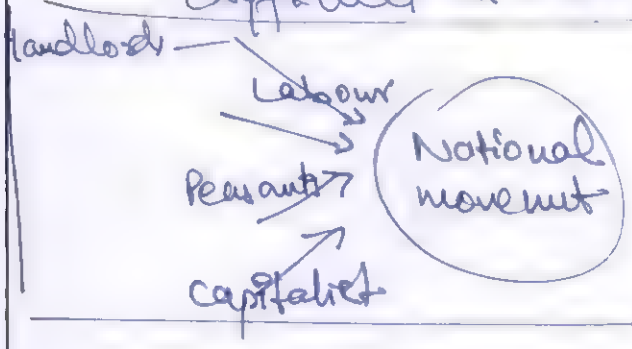
II → Swadeshi movement

III → Gandhian movement
↳ Ahmedabad strike
↳ Meerut conspiracy case etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ROLE in freedom struggle

- ↳ infused the movement with socialist ideas
- ↳ mills → workers from different backgrounds → 'unity'
- ↳ became the foot soldiers
  - ↳ Swadeshi → first strikes by Dum factory workers
  - ↳ Tilak arrest → Sholapur strikes
- ↳ made the life of British capital difficult in India.



National movement was a 'merging movement that saw many different streams come together. Labour movement was one such stream.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian National Movement had an incredibly capable leader in Mahatma Gandhi. He adopted many of the methods from Tilak.

Similarities
- focus on Swaraj
- extremist methods
- organisational skills
- all India leaders not just regional
- use of religion

both jailed under S. 124A sedition.

Tilak → ganpati & Shivaji festivals

Gandhi → Ramrajya.

But differences → Gandhiji was non-violent in ends and means

Tilak → advocated Russian methods

Tilak changed his approach after coming back from jail and swore loyalty to the British (Home Rule leagues).

Gandhiji → started as a loyalist but later turned to an extremely extremist.

It could be argued the Gandhiji took over Tilak's legacy. Tilak Swaraj Fund after Tilak's death was oversubscribed and aided the Non-Cooperation movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global oceanic circulation follows a set pattern that has remained stable without much change

Global Oceanic circulation.

What is oceanic memory?

↳ Ekman currents → rainfall → blooms → other climatological phenomenon.

↳ global atmospheric circulation

↳ notine El Nino & La Nina.

Depleting? → extreme weather events → Monsoon erratic. → cyclones & hurricanes ↑ intensity

Consequences? → fishing stock depletion
→ unreliable agriculture
→ disaster risk on coasts
↳ sea level rise
→ Arabian sea warming → monsoon variability.
→ ecosystem productivity down
→ wildfires and forest fires
→ permafrost depletion.

Hence, a lot of carbon stock could find its way to the atmosphere if oceans continue to show unpredictable patterns.

Global community must act in consort to restrict temperature rise to below 1.5°C to offset some of the worst effects of ocean circulation disruption.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment is the process in which artificial or natural changes are brought about in the ~~not~~ characteristics of soil.

↳ Introduction of fertilizers and pesticides

↳ Introduction of micronutrients such as zinc etc.

↳ change in the composition of soil → salination ~~and~~ or addition of silt etc.

BENEFITS

↳ (1) greater agricultural productivity

↳ (2) reinforced crops → more nutrient value

↳ (3) less consumption of other inputs of agriculture if addition is surgical.

↳ (4) can bring barren areas to agricultural production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CONCERNS

↳ loss of natural biodiversity.
↳ loss of buffer against diseases.
↳ can lead to excessive input intensive agriculture (not climate friendly).

Zero Budget Natural Farming aims to restore ~~farming~~ soil productivity through input of cow dung etc.. This type of soil amendment benefits the farmer and the environment rather than harm it.

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants are ones that can have 'Input diversity' ranging from fossil fuels to agricultural residue to burnt fuel.

ADVANTAGES

→ half of existing plants can be converted with minimal cost (CSE).

↳ India is an agricultural hotspot with a lot of agricultural residue available every year

↳ Farmer incomes would be augmented as farmers would sell such residue at market prices.

↳ It would reduce the GHG emissions and help us comply with the 'Panchamrit commitments'

↳ Demonstrations of the technology have already been done in Punjab that can process 20%.

of the agricultural produce alongside fossil fuels.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CHALLENGES

↳ might lead to a fodder crisis

↳ dependability on such plants is a question → Integration with the grid

↳ rapidly evolving technology and high maintenance cost

↳ capital cost for setting up greenfield plants is very high.

Such high end investment requires west coming through on its investment pledges on climate finance.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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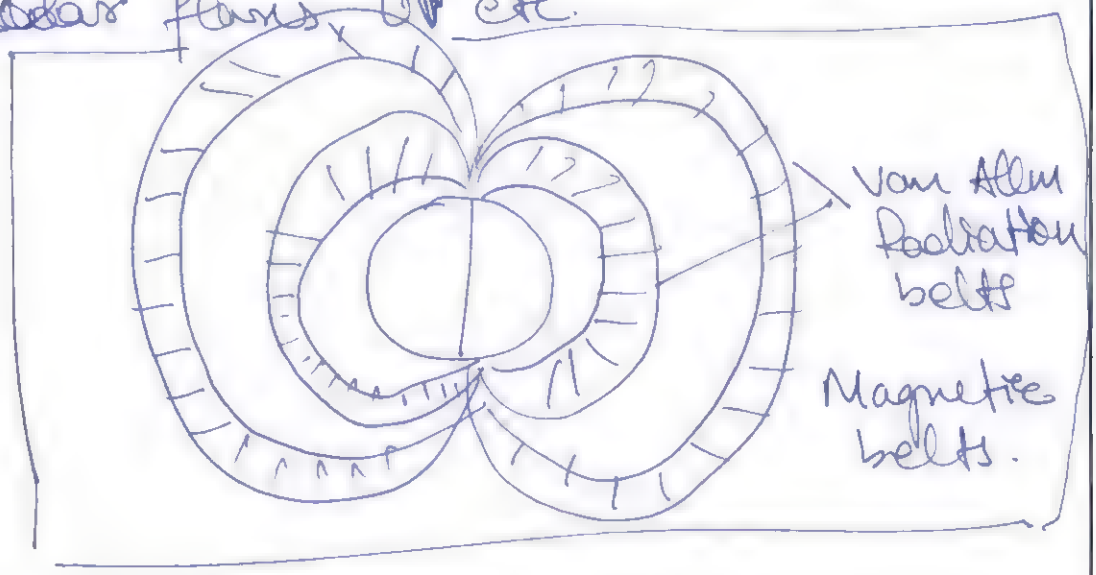
Van Allen Radiation belts are magnetic spheres around the earth that protect earth from harmful solar flares UV etc.



Growing focus

↳ solar flares can damage earth communications → studies

↳ Growing interest in space travel

↳ International Space Station is extremely vulnerable to solar particles.

These belts behave in odd ways
- in anomalistic fashion → important to understand their behaviour.

↳ much of our international space infrastructure including satellites are placed in the belts, getting protection.

It is important to study these belts as with sun cycle (every 11 years) the changes in these magnetic belts can impact our critical electronic infrastructure in the future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Penal Code under section 376 provides for many exceptions for when a sexual encounter is not a rape. Marital rape is one such exception.

ARGUMENTS for criminalisation

↳ (1) Dignity of women (Article 21)

↳ (2) Constitution is a social document (Tranform the society)

↳ (3) Domestic violence is often linked with rape of married women.

↳ (4) morally unsustainable

↳ Karnataka HC and Delhi HC have recently given judgements criminalising marital rape

↳ (5) almost all countries (all western)

have criminalised marital rape

↳ Verma Committee → recommended such criminalisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

↳ prone to misuse

↳ Domestic Violence laws provide for non-bailable arrest (have been severely misused)

↳ may go against the stability of marriage.

↳ mixing of the domestic sphere with the personal sphere.

↳ presents logistical difficulties in gather evidence and prosecution.

On balance, marital rape represents the worst of patriarchal mindset. Civil Society should develop safeguards in nuration mode and marital rape should be criminalised

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इसमें जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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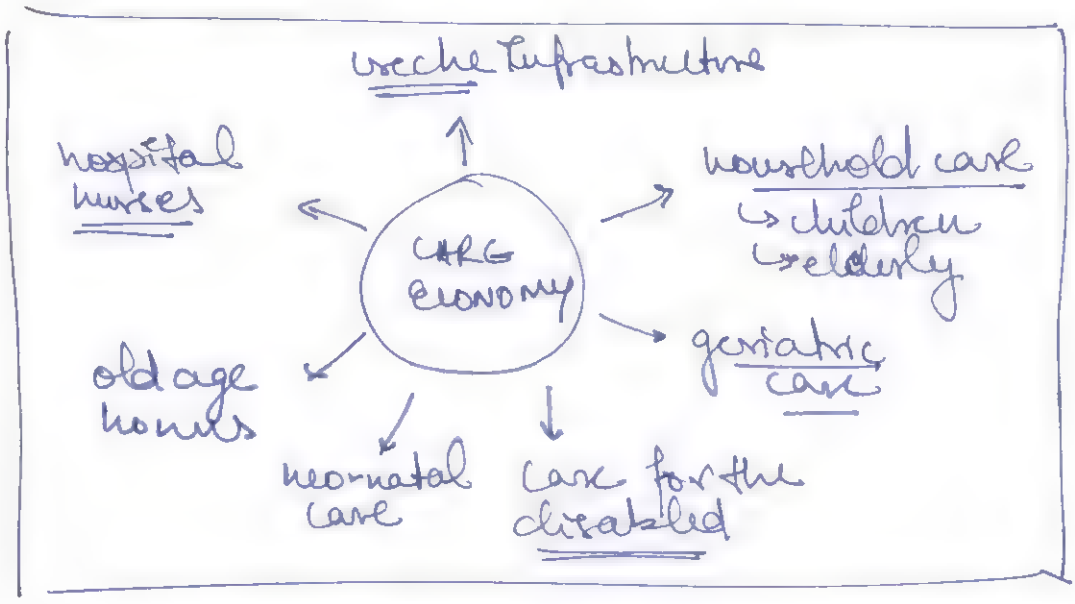
Care economy refers to the services provided to those in need of care, mostly by women and mostly to the children and the old.



CHALLENGES

↳ not priced → as most of the work is done by women in the family setup and goes unrecognised by indicators such as GDP.

↳ not adequate training for creche and old age care workers.

↳ lack of Govt. support

↳ Maternity benefits limited to organised sector (42 crore out of 47 crore workers are unorganised)

STEPS

↳ Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana for the old.

↳ Insurance schemes
↳ Ayushman Bharat

↳ Maternity Benefit Act to set standards for the govt. & non-govt. sectors

↳ Janani Suraksha Yojana,

↳ Creche Scheme (Centrally sponsored)

The arrival of American women in the labour force was made possible by a thriving 'care economy'. India must strive to replicate that to advance its Female Labour Force Participation Rate (20% → 40%).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NITI Aayog, India is suffering from a 'learning crisis'.

ASER reports 2020 and 2021 → 5 crore children not competent in basic numeral and oral calculations

→ Class 3 children cannot solve class 1 problems

→ 67% students do not have access to mobile devices for education, on a regular basis.

NITI challenges

↳ INSTITUTIONAL
- sub-scale schools (4 lakh schools have less than 10 children)
- no playgrounds, only one or two teachers
- teachers do non-teaching jobs 'census etc'
- teacher shortage (20%)

↳ ACADEMIC → focus on rote learning rather than learning outcomes.

↳ SATH-E data
↳ teachers themselves score 60% average on tests they grade.
↳ no remedial framework for students who fall behind.

STEPS → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
wholistic end to end approach.

→ Nipun Bharat Abhiyan
foundational literacy and numeracy (NEP, 2020).

→ 'Sodhne ke Pratiphal' program in Himachal (learning outcomes)

→ 'Spot testing' mechanism in Jharkhand.

Indian education has a good output (96% enrollment) and bad outcome (ASER reports) problem. To solve this, we must focus on 'foundational literacy' as it would enable them to learn what they should at their own speed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Murals are cave paintings that remain expressions of religious thought in India.

South India has traditions of cave painting in Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism (both Shaivite and Vaishnavite)

~~Chola, Chera and Pandya mur~~

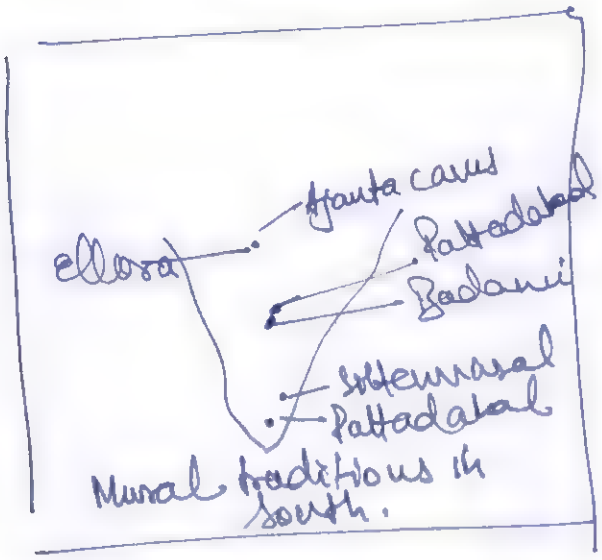
Sittanvasal murals are a good example of Pallava patronage.

Badami murals grew under Chalukya patronage

Pattadakal caves also have murals

Significant characteristics

↳ religious depictions
↳ diverse colours used
↳ Shiv, Buddhist and Tirthankaras present
↳ Yaksha and Yakshi present



Development of Ajanta and Ellora murals took place after the decline of cave tradition the eastern India.

Ajanta → primarily Buddhist
Ellora → Jain, Buddhist & Hindu tradition.
↳ (Rashtrakuta patronage)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian mural tradition reflects in the paintings of southern caves as well as Ajanta and Ellora.

Miniature paintings of Jain scrolls and Pala school was influenced by the mural tradition of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationalism was an amount of the objective conditions of British colonialism as well as a response to it.

MODERNITY

↳ POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

↳ legislatures

↳ executive form

↳ company method of organising

↳ TECHNOLOGY

↳ steam navigation - coastal contact

↳ RAILWAYS → people travelling long distances → mingling

↳ modern elite could convene

↳ TELEGRAPH

↳ messages could flow easily.

These instruments of modernity made Indians come together and mingle and exchange views:

→ Factories

→ tea plantations

→ govt. offices

However, Sri Aurobindo, 'Lal, Bal, Pal' and other such leaders held that Indian nationalism was always existent in India, but dormant.

Colonial domination and exploitation had brought that nationalism out in the open.

Moderate leaders on the other hand, (Dadabhai Naroji, Surendranath Banerjee) considered British colonialism a blessing in disguise as the ensuing modernity would unite Indians together.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Japanese mode of nationalism was modernity without the 'colonization'.

Hence, it is possible for modernity and nationalism to emerge even without the colonisation.

Indian nationalism was hybrid nationalism that had both 'modern' as well as 'local' elements

'Desi' elements such as 'Bharat Mata', Shivaji and Ganpati festivals, 'Rakhi' ceremonies etc played an important role in both the Swadeshi movement as well as the Gandhian movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental movements in India challenge the ideas of 'development' that had dominated the modern economic planning in India.

Development
- large scale tribal displacement
- deforestation
- pollution of rivers
- peasants forcibly pushed to urban areas
- horrible conditions of urban poor.

Development model and its impact

Thus, a number of environmental movements began:

- Chipko movement
  - against deforestation in lower Himalayas
  - women led
  - (Sundar Lal Bahuguna)

↳ **Appiko movement**

↳ women led movement against deforestation and exploitation in the South (Western Ghats)

↳ **Narmada Bachao Andolan**

↳ against the scheme of building dams on Narmada river → large scale tribal displacement (Medha Patkar)

↳ **Navdanya movement**

↳ against commercialisation of seeds and creation of local seed banks

↳ **Niyamgiri**

↳ by tribals to protest 'sacred mountain' in Odisha against mining project of POSCO (Korean company).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Features

- women led or played an important role
- often tribals and peasants took centre stage
- mass and 'grassroots' movement challenging government and political parties.

While in the West, environmental movement was led by the rich, in India, these movements saw the participation of the 'poorest' among the country.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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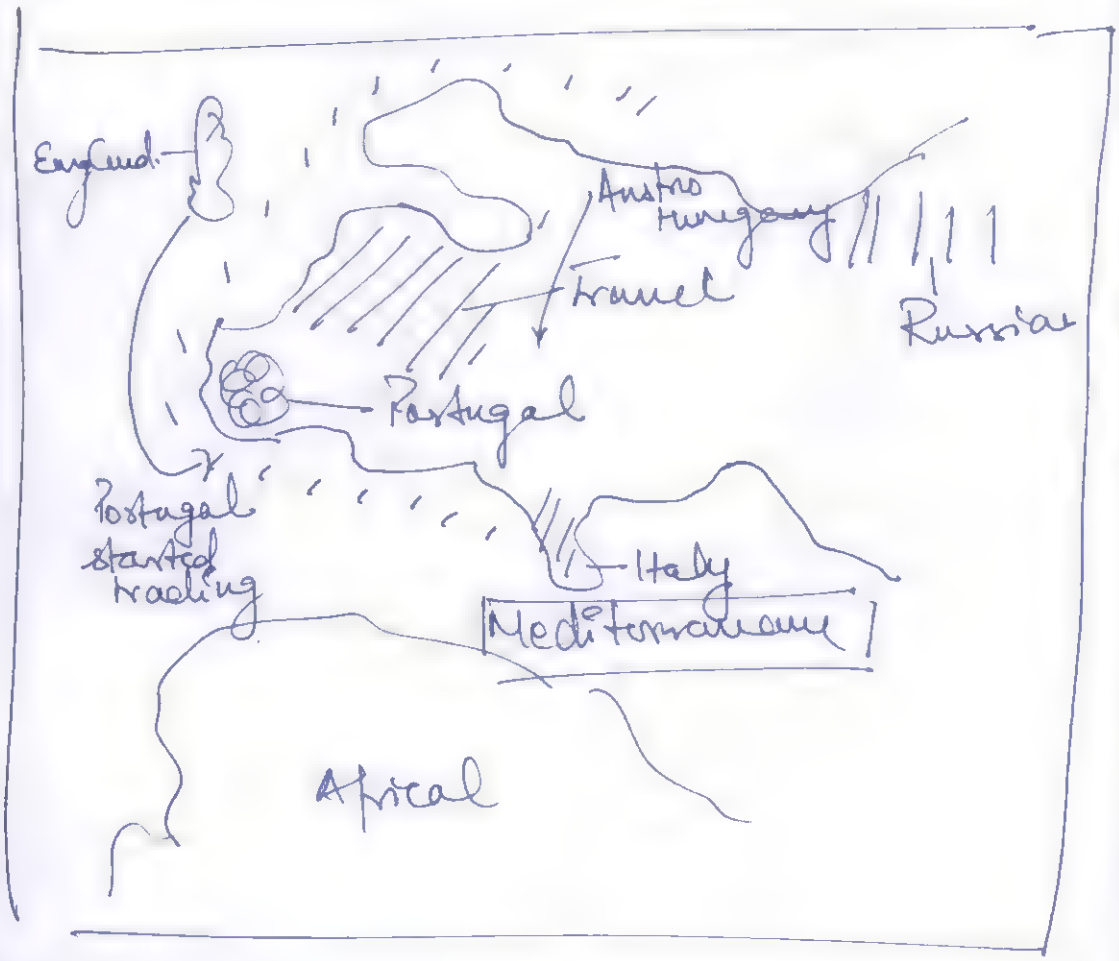
In the run-up to the Napoleonic wars culminating in the 'Battle of Waterloo (1815)', Napoleon blockaded the entire European continent not allowing the British to trade with Europe and squeezing their markets.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategy:

↳ to starve ~~Europ~~ British mills of their market and British industrialists of raw materials

↳ to squeeze the economy of Britain

↳ to unite the European nations against Britain.

Fault:

↳ even if one country traded with Britain, entire Blockade system failed → Portugal and Russia.

↳ Britain was a naval superpower and it was difficult to beat it in Naval battles (Trafalgar)

↳ The unity of European nations was fleeting as Spain and Portugal erupted in a civil war.

↳ France itself suffered heavily because of the blockade.

↳ excessive militarisation was required to stop the British and the French people were not in support.

Hence, we saw that England only squeezed its colonies further to offset the losses from 'continental system' and blockade had to be lifted soon enough.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Spatial distribution of mineral resources in the Arctic region

Arctic is the hub of resources.

Warming up of the Arctic region has led to opening up of shipping.

↳ research ships

↳ whaling ships

↳ commercial cargo ships.

This would lead to a geopolitical struggle over the resources of the Arctic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Canada and Russia are already locked in a struggle to grab the newly uncovering land under permafrost.

Arctic paradox refers to the phenomenon of the positive of perceived positive consequences of climate change in the Arctic.

↳ more sunlight days (habitation)
↳ opening of sea routes
↳ new oilfields and reserves
↳ critical reserves of minerals.

Arctic framework is currently not governed by a coherent treaty in the way Antarctic is.

Geopolitical conflict in Asia and Europe will further aggravate the race to the resources of the Arctic.

It is important for nations to move beyond the 'Svalbard treaty' framework and create new 'institutions of cooperation'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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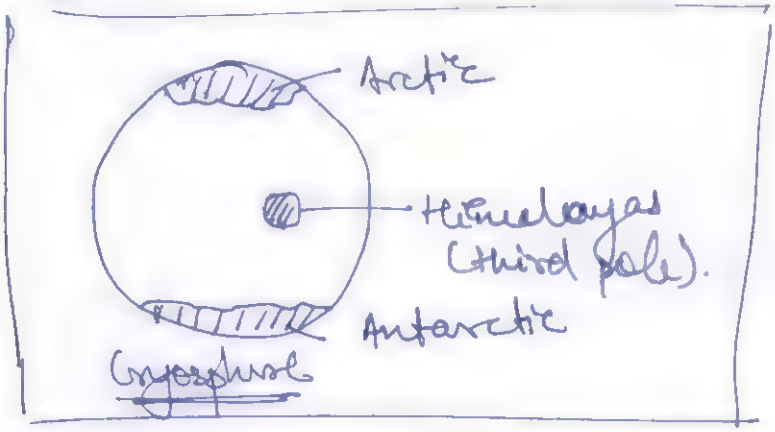
Cryosphere refers to the ice caps in the polar region and the Himalayas



Changes?

- ↳ melting of glaciers
- ↳ warming up of the seas in the polar regions
- ↳ depletion of the tundra ecology and biodiversity (polar bears)
- ↳ permafrost is depleting.

Himalayas < melting of glaciers; pollutants freezing in glaciers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPACT

Poles
- → reduction in the albedo
  - ↳ heating up of the atmosphere
- → rising sea level
  - ↳ advancing coastlines
- → Internal migration of people in the tropics
- → submerging of islands (Tuvalu, Maldives)
- → changing weather patterns
  - IPCC AR6 → more extreme weather events
  - UN report → 5 million people displaced in India in 2021 on account of climate related disasters
- → Agriculture → unsustainable and unreliable

Himalayas

↳ GLOFs → dams being breached regularly

↳ Uttarkashi GLOF caused 5000 crore rupee damage and hundreds of lives lost

↳ ecological productivity of rivers jeopardised

↳ Monsoon system becoming erratic.

Measures

- Evacuation and early warning system
- Limiting habitation in Arctic & Antarctic
- Reducing GHG emissions
  - ↳ Agriculture
  - ↳ Industry
- Alternative energy — solar / other renewables
- Climate resilient infrastructure, especially in coastal areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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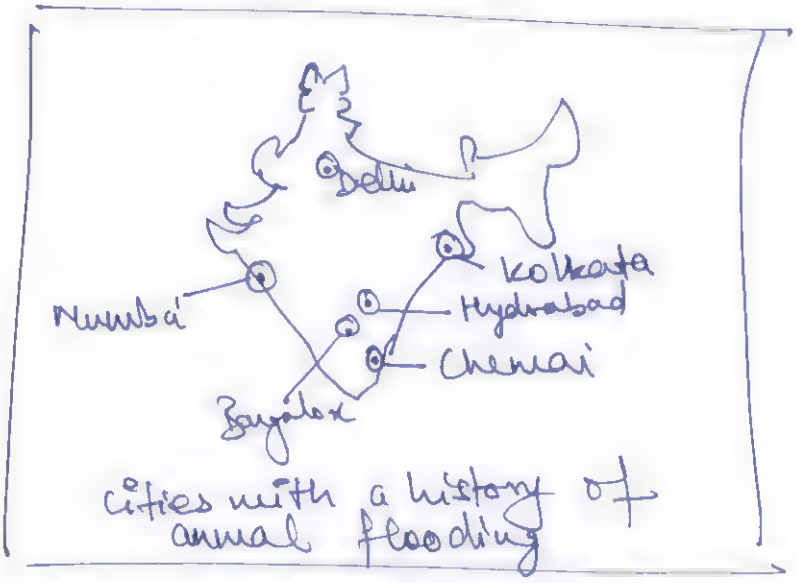
17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding has become an all pervasive phenomenon now with Indian major cities being flooded every monsoon.



URBAN FLOODING

CAUSES

- bad planning in infrastructure
- concrete jungles (no seepage)
- urban heat Island effect (more rain)
- encroachment upon water bodies (Adyar in Chennai has buildings in the bed)
- clogging of drains (plastic & solid waste)

Risk

- flooding of roads → people unable to move
- electrocution of water pools (deaths)
- hospitals and electricity grids become paralysed
- trains become halted
- the poorest are displaced (slums are in the lowest areas)
- city becomes cut off from the country (even airports are flooded)
- health risk → water borne diseases
  → no drinking water
  → sanitation hazard.

Critical infrastructure such as schools, electricity grids, administrative machinery, police stations etc. become paralysed → that

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

may often lead to helplessness and anarchy.

Govt steps → iFLOWS → to map possible inundation of areas

↳ coastal zonation policy.

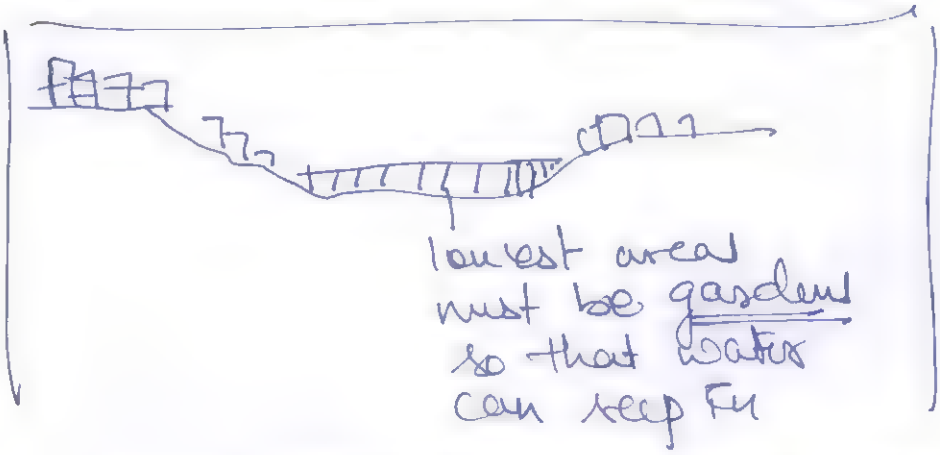
↳ NDMA guidelines

↳ early warning system

↳ enforcement of master plans for construction

widening of river channels

Cities must aim to be 'sponge cities'



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Power sand availability is going through a crisis in recent years. While courts have placed stringent bans, illegal sand mining is continuing unabated.

Critical for infrastructure development

↳ Important input in concrete

↳ filling of foundation of buildings and houses

↳ road construction is powered by sand availability

projects like Bharatmala, Gati Shakti, Sagarmala depend upon sand availability.

Important for ecology? → wetland protection.

↳ riverbed sand → habitate for ~~many~~ many species (crabs)

↳ protects closeby areas from quick flooding

↳ natural levees around the river made of sand.

↳ fertile soil for forests and natural environment to grow.

Sustainable sand mining?

Sand mining policies across different states lay emphasis on sustainability as sand is not easily replenishable.

↳ efficiency of use

↳ artificial sand (M-sand)

↳ Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra both have artificial sand policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ curbing illegal mining.

↳ ensure local communities play a role in checking the growth of illegal mines.

↳ blacklisting of contractors who do not adhere to the policy.

The onus of checking illegal sand mining falls on the states as it is a 'minor mineral'. However, lax regulation and near absent enforcement has led to an ecological disaster.

The politician - contractor nexus must be broken with severity to protect our ecological heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to World Urbanization Prospects India would have 50% of its population living in urban areas by 2050. At this rate, it says, we would need a 'Chicago' constructed every year.

Growth unbridled and unbalanced

- ↳ 2011 census → 17% slums in urban areas.
- ↳ colonisation of river beds
  - ↳ Urban floods
- ↳ water availability is low (Chennai crisis) → underground water exploitation.
- ↳ half the cities do not have master plans
- ↳ no availability of affordable renting

↳ clogging of drains and channels with solid waste (Meethi in Mumbai and Musi in Hyderabad).

NITI Aayog report claims that much of the urbanisation in India is 'unacknowledged'. Half the rural entities, it argues should ideally be urban spaces.

REFORMS needed?

↳ mobility must be sustainable
- ↳ Metro projects → Delhi metro, → neo-metro
- ↳ overpasses and underpasses
- ↳ cycling lanes

STEPS

↳ Housing → affordable, → plentiful, → amenities

↳ Digitised → corona effect, → services must be available online.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sustainable → energy efficient building codes
→ Solid & liquid waste management
→ electric buses.

Govt. Steps → Smart Cities Mission
↳ 100 cities

→ creating master plans.

→ AMRUT housing

→ empowerment of Urban Local Bodies → XV FC gave 2.5 Lakh crore

There is a desperate shortage of urban planners in India. Only one college offer the degrees and recruiters not aware of such degrees. Hence, skilling of officials in Town planning is the 'Magna Carta' of urban spaces in India.

'Space & light are like food and air'
– Le Corbusier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement in India got a significant boost with the 'Towards Equality' report of 1974. It led to forming of women band organisations and launch of an active movement.

SUCCESSES

- Vishakha guidelines (POSH).
- establishment of National Commission of Women.
- 1/2 the seats reserved for women in PRIs
- Dowry Prohibition Act
- Domestic Violence Act
- Criminal Laws Amendment Act
- 'glass-ceiling' broken in many corporate enterprises
- METOO movement to shine light on the problem

However, Western upper-class psyche

↳ rural women and their demands largely outside the mainstream movement

↳ liquor prohibition

↳ toilet construction

↳ cheap sanitary pads

↳ harassment by landowners in fields (agricultural labour).

↳ access to doctors for mentrual and reproductive health.

Theorists point to 'intersectionality' for the mainstream feminist movements ignorance of rural women issues.

Also, many tribal women in India enjoy more freedoms in their cultural and social sphere than their urban counterparts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Current wave of feminism is largely based on the literature published in the west. → Gloria Steinem
→ Hillary Clinton etc.
→ Susan Wilkinson.

Indian feminist movement needs to localise its ideas.

Sabarimala verdict, while being a remarkable milestone, did not see the participation of rural or even urban women. People leading the movement must correct this perception to provide Justice, social, economic and political to women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0570255

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YOGESH DHIMOR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

CHANDIGARH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's signature

27/08/2022

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार मे सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NK Singh in XV FC report has recommended that VII schedule needs a relook.

Why?

(1) ↳ 42nd CAA → shifted subjects from state list to the concurrent list (education, etc).

(2) ↳ residuary powers are with the Centre
(Sarkaria → residuary powers except the taxation powers should be with the states)

(3) ↳ 40% of the resources with the states and 60% of the expenditure obligations with the states
(Fiscal Imbalance)

(4) ↳ Centrally sponsored schemes

under Art. 282 are arbitrary and often not attuned to the need of the states

(6) Principle of subsidiarity → at scale, services should be offered at the smallest level they can be supplied.

(7) 1935 GoI Act view of Centre-state division of subjects is now archaic.

(8) Agricultural laws, was squarely within the ambit of states but was still legislated upon by the ~~Centre~~ Union Parliament.

It is time to reimagine the federal architecture to make it more asymmetric and state specific (education for Bihar and ~~the~~ environmental management for kerala)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Online Dispute Mechanism is when Alternative Dispute Resolution Instruments such as mediation, conciliation, arbitration are available in the online mode.

ADVANTAGES

1. low cost → no time and resource wastage
2. reduces physical infrastructure cost
3. Ease of doing business
   - enforcing contracts
   - average life of a commercial dispute in Indian courts → 5 years.
4. Accessible to the common masses.

↳ (5) effectiveness is now demonstrated
↳ digital Lok Adalats were functioning during corona times

Challenges / NITI report → trust among people.

(1) ↳ bad digital connectivity (call drops)

(2) ↳ digital literacy

(3) ↳ a legal framework for ODR is missing → physical framework cannot be applied to the digital world without changes

(4) ↳ Fraud → private mediation cells can dupe people

Coming of the 5G technology is critical for ODR resolution as it would provide stable connectivity to digital infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 245 and VII schedule clearly demarcate areas of ~~tooper~~ jurisdiction for the centre and the states.

However, the constitution and the socio-political context has provided room for Centre State conflict.

(1) CONSTITUTION

concurrent list → legislative battles over estates duty, tobacco duty etc.

(2) Article 356 → Governors have routinely suspended legislatures and dismissed governments ↳ restrained by SR Bommai case

(3) Fiscal Federalism → 60–40 problem. 60% of revenue with the Centre but 40% of the responsibility. and 60% of the expenditure with the state.

↳ cess and surcharges with the centre

↳ GST Implementation

↳ Compensation cess

↳ (4) 'misuse' of Central Agencies such as CBI, NIA, ED → Centre state conflict → General and specific consent withdrawn by states.

↳ (5) UTs → Delhi and Puducherry under a separate constitutional framework → friction b/w Centre and UTs. (Delhi & Puducherry)

It is the spirit of cooperative federalism that has often been missing. The new battleground seems to be the cadre policy and deputations of All India Officers.

Inter-State Council must be revived for settling these friction points

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is the 'pressure tactic' employed by pressure groups in a political set up to inform 'policy making' of the legislative or the executive and often also the judiciary.

Need for a framework

- lobbyists are some of the smartest minds → legitimacy
- current method of think-tank analysis not transparent
- will bring it to surface not underground
- many interests are legitimate such as peasants/poor/workers
- transparency in policy making process
- will uncover crony capitalism

BUT,

pressure group politics and democratic politics is already that framework needed to inform policy making.

(→) Constitution already provides for 'right to association' [19(1)(c)] and hence pressure groups are ~~already~~ already all pervasive in our democracy.

(→) 'illegitimate interests' will not come out in the open even if a framework is provided for lobbying.

(→) US lobbying framework is important for it is an international power and multinational interests are represented by the lobbying groups.

Pressure Groups are 'schools of democracy' and participation in them is critical as power in democracies is often exercised ~~at individuals~~ in groups. But lobbying consultants are expensive and only for the organised corporate interests and not for the vulnerable.

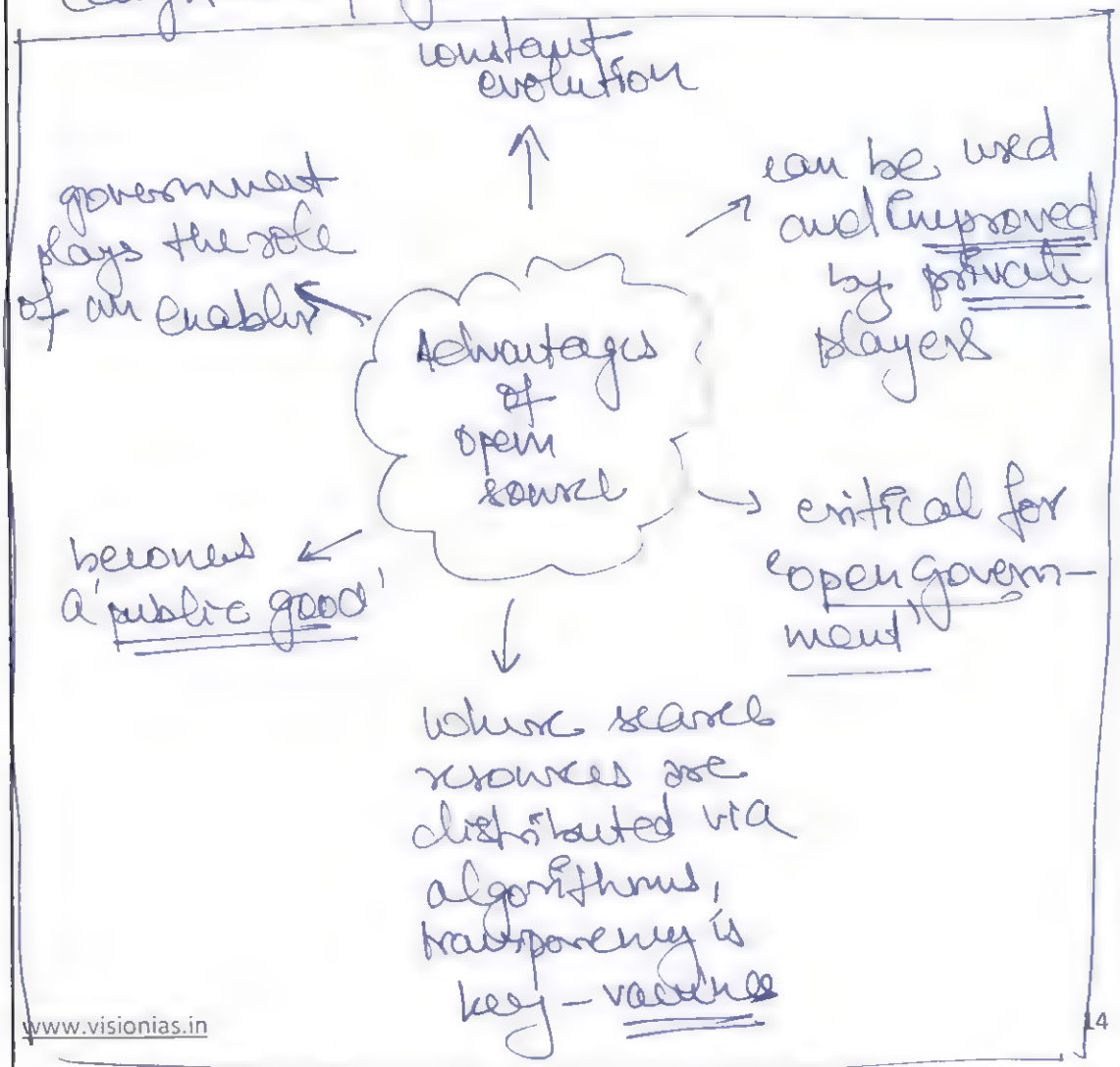
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UPI (Unified Payments Interface) is a good example of public domain proprietary technology for government applications that has brought about a 'revolution' in public behaviour (digital payments).



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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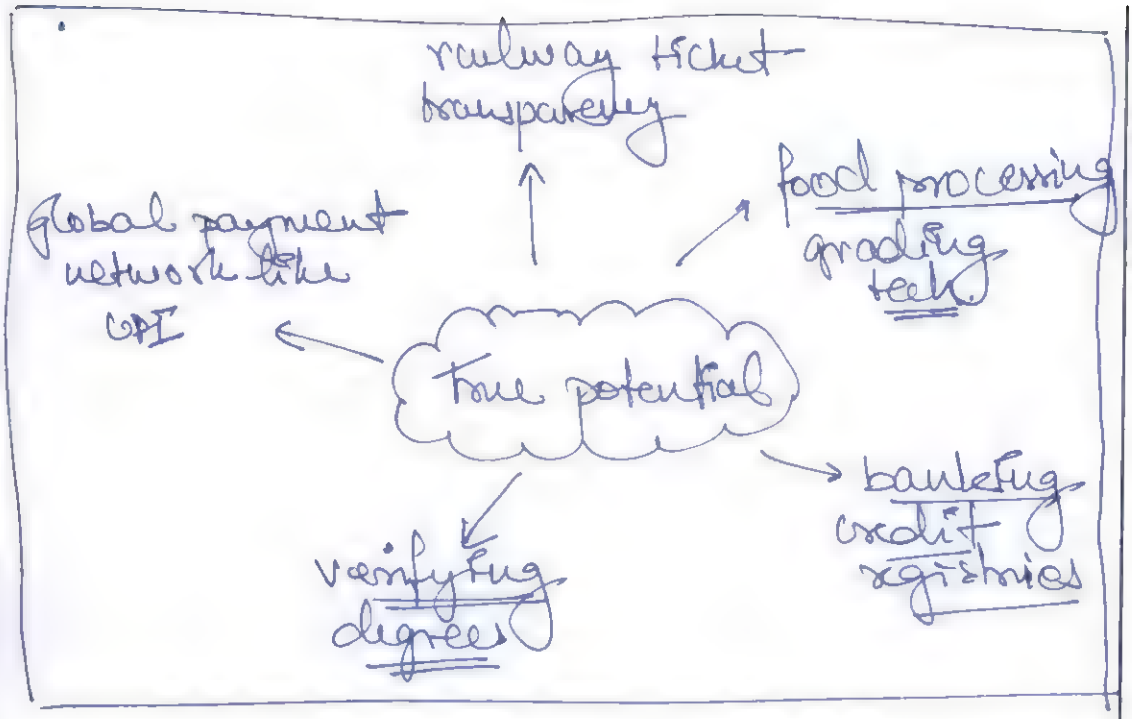
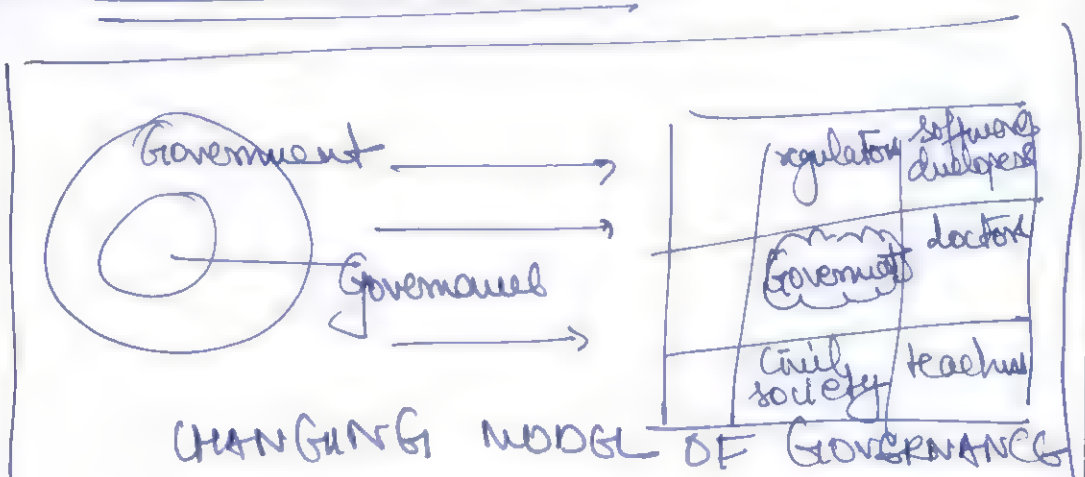


Advent of 5G, a community of software developers in India and blockchain has raised the potential for free and open source software in India.



6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are a 'citizen based organisations' that work for the 'common causes' and raise awareness about issues of social and public importance.

Functions

- research: Centre for Science & environment
- service: Helpage India
- advocacy: ↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan
- aid: Kerala foundation during floods.
- organisation: Piramal Foundation
- review: ASER reports on education

PRINCIPAL VEHICLES FOR CONCERNS

↳ environmental (NBA, Dhyodam movement)

↳ governance (MKSS → RTI movement)

↳ tragedies (COVID → Piramal foundation in Aspirational districts).

↳ education (Teach for India).

However, concerns remain:

↳ more NGOs in India than police professionals

↳ urban bias → 70% in urban areas

↳ dormant NGOs or obstructionist → no IT returns → oppose critical projects

[IB report 2019]

↳ NGOs lost 2% of GDP every year (Kudankulam project).

↳ social tensions → comparison international (religious conversions).

India is a 'welfare state' (Article 38). NGOs must join-in to provide social goods envisaged in Directive Principles.

[Empowered Group 6] and [Darpan portal] are important interventions beside FCRA amendments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 was in continuation of Mental Health Policy, 2014.

↳ AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, AWARENESS.

Act mandates → mental health institutions. (like NIMHANS)

↳ awareness programs

↳ training for doctors etc

NIMHANS study 80% of patients do not relieve help even after 2 years of issue

← 0.05% of GDP on mental healthcare

→ 4.5 crore people suffer from anxiety

↳ 5 crore people suffer from depression

↓ strong depression - suicide linkage

↓ worst affector of economic productivity

Hurdles → Act makes mental healthcare a right → But NO awareness

→ doctors often not trained to diagnose

→ specialised doctors not available at the grassroots

lack of infrastructure and research

therapy → socially discouraged

Bellary model of mental healthcare

↳ teams of trained volunteers go house to house looking for diagnosis

Ex President of India Shri Kovind warned of a health epidemic in India. We must collectively raise awareness about the issue so that those most affected can demand healthcare as a right.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bibek Debroy Committee of the PM Advisory Council and the Economic Survey has argued for an 'urban MNREGA'.

NEED

- pandemic & recession could fluctuate incomes
- question of dignity of labour
- rapid urbanisation and rural poor moving to urban areas
- poverty itself is migrating to rural areas
- low social security in urban areas
- 95% of the urban poor on daily wage or self employed

YES

- construction of assets in urban areas (New Deal US model)
- maintenance of

NO

- Universal Basic Income can achieve the same objective without the bureaucracy
- asset quality was bad in MNREGA

public assets

↳ protection against fluctuating incomes

↳ most efficient way.

↳ Integration with Smart Cities Mission.

and might be bad for urban NNREGA

↳ crowding of urban areas due to the scheme

↳ sudden shortage of agricultural labour in rural areas

↳ massive bureaucratic costs

The debate between expansion of NNREGA and UBI (Univ. Basic Income) will be resolved on localised reasons and not a national pan-India strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is the fusing of South Asia with South East Asia. BIMSTEC is the centrepiece of our regionalist aspirations. BIMSTEC is the culmination of Act East and Neighbourhood First Policy.

Relevance

- Limiting China's influence in South Asia
- Connectivity imperative (LNT + Kaladan)
- Sidelines obstructionist Pakistan
- Critical for development of North East + connectivity through Bangladesh
- Strengthening partnership with ASEAN countries
- Indian Ocean dominance is critical (Bay of Bengal community) Maritime security

Can it fulfill our aspiration?

YES → But → connectivity must be quick → fix the delivery deficit

→ provide assistance on health and climate resilience to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh & Nepal.

→ Nepal and Bhutan need access to sea → Imperative to make road network operational

→ Regional visa regime
↳ only for the region → easy to cross borders

→ Build 'Interdependence of economies'.

→ work towards a 'Free Trade Area' without negative lists.

→ 'Mutual Recognition Agreements' like India-Singapore.

→ Conduct routine joint patrols in the Indo-Pacific and Bay of Bengal region.

BIMSTEC must be an active organisation. The recent summit level meeting adopted a 'charter' and brought down the areas of cooperation to 7 → Clarity of aims.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The essence of Gujral doctrine was 'non-reciprocity' with our neighbours

Implications

- thrust on SAARC mechanism.
- routine visits at high level
- aid and assistance without requiring anything in return
- sharing of intelligence on critical matters.
- peace & trust building measures with Pakistan and others

Relevance today?

scholars argue that 'Neighbourhood First' is a 'new avatar' of the Gujral doctrine.

↳ Primacy of neighbours in our foreign contribution,

↳ 4 Billion Dollars to Sri Lanka

↳ Vaccine diplomacy

↳ Earthquake help to Afghanistan

↳ emphasis on 'regional integration'

↳ BIMSTEC

↳ only primary difference is the exclusion of Pakistan from the framework. While Gujral doctrine considered Pakistan to be the primary issue, Neighbourhood First considers China and 'economic interdependence' to be the primary issue.

Gujral doctrine is important for India to keep in mind while designing its approach to the neighbourhood. due to the adversarial presence of China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 74(1) establishes Parliament as the pivot of the parliamentary democracy and 75(3) makes the executive collectively responsible to the Parliament. Hence, Parliament must have 'officers' to govern the functioning.

- ↳ Speaker of Lok Sabha [93(1)]
- ↳ Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (convention → opposition)
- ↳ Chairman of Rajya Sabha (VP)
- ↳ Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- ↳ Leader of Opposition (LoP Act, 1967)
- ↳ Secretary General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- ↳ members of Committees and Chairperson of committees

Provisions for Impartial functioning

↳ Article 105 → privileges of Parliament
↳ exclude people from gathering
↳ regulate publishing of parliamentary material etc.

↳ Article 118 → Power to regulate their own conduct

↳ Leader of Opposition Act, 1967
↳ gives powers and standing to the Leader of Opposition

↳ Salaries of Parliamentary (constitutional officers) charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India

Pivotal role of these officers

→ Speaker is the final interpreter of the Constitution on the floor of house

→ Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to disqualify members under the Anti-Defection law.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ They allocate time for question hour and other discussions

→ Secretary General → executes the orders of the Offices of Parliament.

These offices ensure that Parliamentary system can effectively seek accountability of the executive on a day to day basis.

The role of Ex-VP Venkaiah Naidu in recommending and instituting reforms is well acknowledged.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 280 of the Constitution of India ~~establishes~~ provides for the Finance Commission.

President can establish the Finance Commission by an executive order and provide 'terms of reference' for the same

FUNCTIONS

↳ (1) distribution of tax revenue to the states from the central pool of taxes

↳ (2) distribution of states' share among the states
↳ principles that govern them

↳ (3) Principles that govern the statutory 'grants in aid' (275).

↳ (4) measures to augment the finances of Panchayats & Urban local bodies.

15th Finance Commission - N.K. Singh

↳ 41% devolution to the states

↳ effective distribution ~~to~~ among the states based on tax performance, area, population, demographic performance, ecology etc.
(good mix of incentives and disincentives → (Equity as well as efficiency))

↳ 4.5 Lakh crore to be devolved to the local bodies over the next 5 years
↳ based on performance (tied grants)

↳ A non-lapsable defence fund

↳ 1% for Union territories of J&K and Ladakh.

How it fared?

→ The recommendations highlight the importance of fiscal federalism after GST implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ an effective 'fiscal roadmap' was prescribed to the Centre and States (4.5% FD of GDP by 2024 for centre)

↳ reconsideration of Centrally Sponsored Schemes as they amount to 10% of GDP

↳ relook at Schedule VII prescribed by the Finance Commission has sparked an academic debates

↳ reduction in proportion of cess and surcharges must be high on agenda.

The biggest eye grabbing part was the massive influx of capital in local bodies. An effective audit mechanism must follow this money to ensure that corruption does not become the norm.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

An all parties conference in kerala adopted some norms of conduct in 1960s during elections. [TN Seshan] erected the [Model Code of Conduct] from kerala and applied it to all parties everywhere.

[Power?] -> [Article 324]

↳ superintendence, control and direction of elections

[Why statutory backing needed?]

↳ most of the provisions are continuely violated

↳ fines for violation are small (500 rupees) and inconsequential

↳ no deterrence for violation as Election Commission has no powers to punish.

party expenditure and candidate expenditure to be separate

MCC

bureaucracy may not part major works

no hoardings of party in power

politicians & bureaucrats may not be seen together

MCMC

Media monitoring and management committee

↳ all election material passes through it

What can the manifesto say (part VIII)

PROVISIONS OF MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

Statutory Backing?

YES

↳ will create deterrence

↳ principles already accepted by parties

NO

↳ Election Commission is not encouraged to play this role

↳ principles keep evolving.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ may bring legal certainty

↳ might create legal complications violating Article 329

↳ no election petitions before elections

↳ may check criminalization of politics

Statutory banking to Model Code of Conduct remains an ancillary issue in electoral process. To truly clean the process, we need to attack the process of electoral funding.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Google, Apple, Facebook, Alphabet (GAFA) monopoly over the digital market has limited interest from competition regulators all over the world.

Competition Commission of India was established in 2000 under the Competition Commission of India Act.

Functions

- check monopolistic practices
- ensure fair competition in the market
- parameters → 'dominant position' → 'abuse of dominant position'
- clear mergers and acquisitions where significant market shares are involved.

Digital Disturbance → App stores compulsory charges

↳ Digital monopolies are all pervasive today

↳ monopolies of data ecosystems even though may not be part of the same company.

↳ monopolies disrupt democratic processes (Facebook in elections)

↳ too much arbitrary power in political institutions

↳ Issues of sovereignty → Digital Media Rules (Twitter)

↳ Implications on freedom of speech and reasonable restrictions.

Revamp?

↳ a more dynamic CCI

↳ officers

↳ processes

↳ assessing 'dominant position of players'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ CCI in recent times has not raised objections on any deal except the Future Group deal

↳ A healthy business ecosystem implies new players must emerge and challenge the old (creative destruction)

The ~~of~~ monopoly of United States in the 1890s and 1910s was broken up by Teddy Roosevelt as it was threatening to take over the institution of government itself. It's time we look at these digital monopolies the same way.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistleblowers are insiders of organisations that reveal the harmful, illegal or unethical practices of the companies/organisations in public interest.

eg. Edward Snowden for US Intelligence

eg. Uber whistleblowing etc.

Need for urgent safeguards

↳ death threats and intimidation

↳ culture of 'secrecy' in organisations

↳ whistleblowers often cleanse the system and provide for a new beginning.

↳ Often grave violations of morality are brought to light
(eg) Satyendra Dubey in NHAI case.

↳ grave corruption can be checked effectively this way.

New mechanism

↳ a new law to provide for security of whistleblowers is needed

↳ civil society must act as a safety net

↳ courts must actively protect whistleblowers

↳ requisite exceptions must be provided for national security and privacy for individuals

↳ Whistleblowers Protection Bill needs urgent consideration of Parliament.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RTI Act tries to create a culture of 'open government' that was envisaged by the Raj Narain Case in 1970s.

Whistleblowers Protection law is needed to ensure that open government becomes a reality.

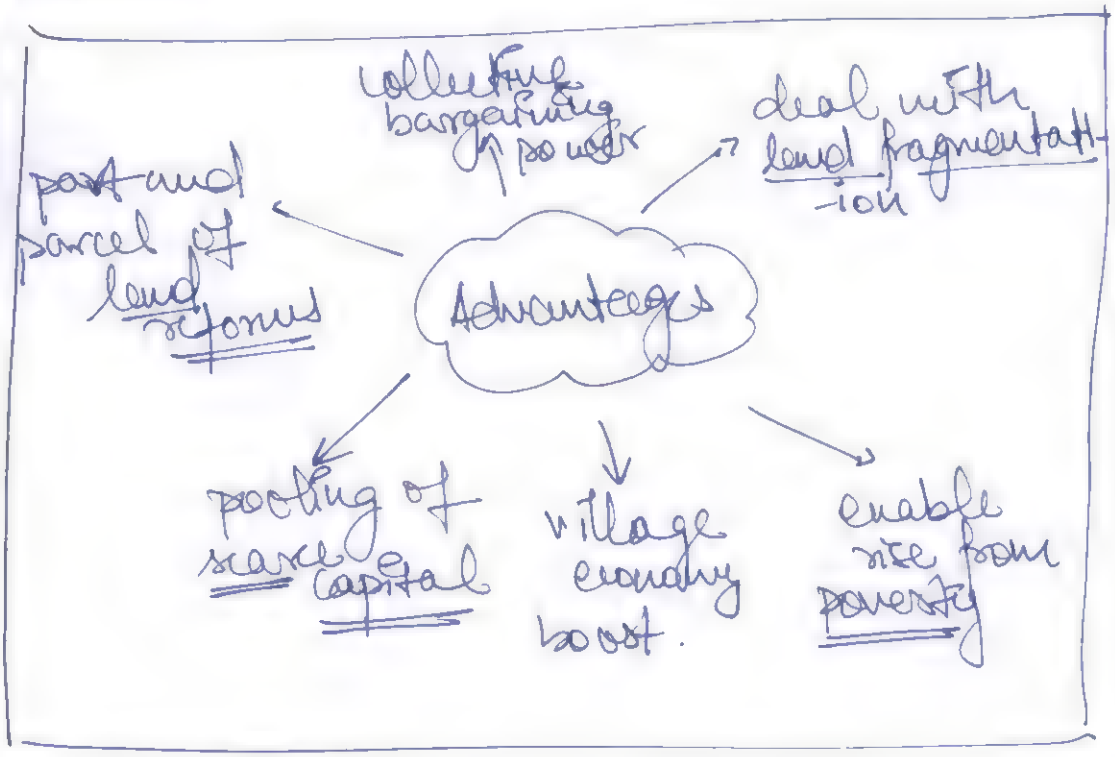
Whistleblowers Protection regimes in United States have brought to light grave cases of 'Insider Trading' and 'Corporate Fraud'. India should also look to emulate these laws and regimes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The cooperative movement in India began with independent India. Because of the Stalinist experiment in USSR, a no force policy was adopted. Hence, the cooperative movement could never emerge as an effective alternative.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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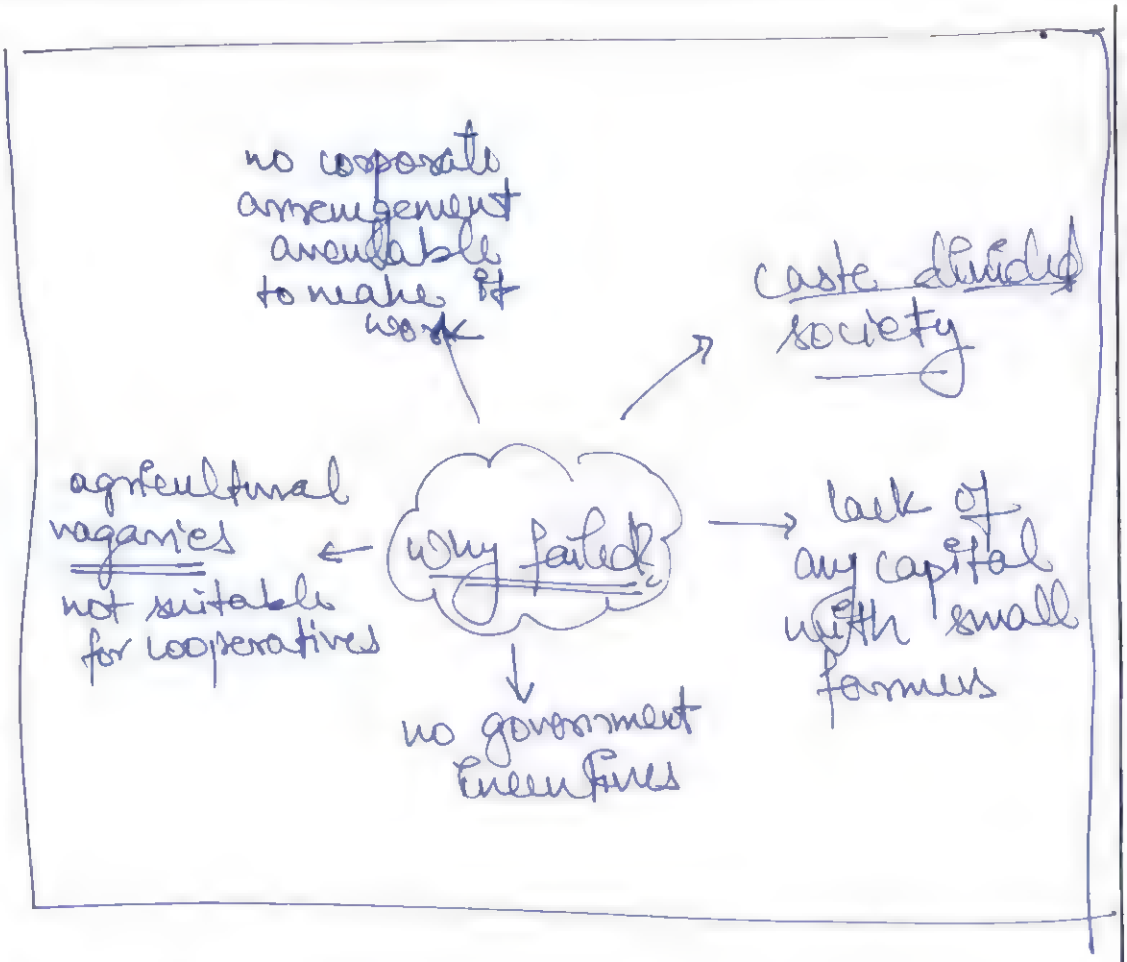
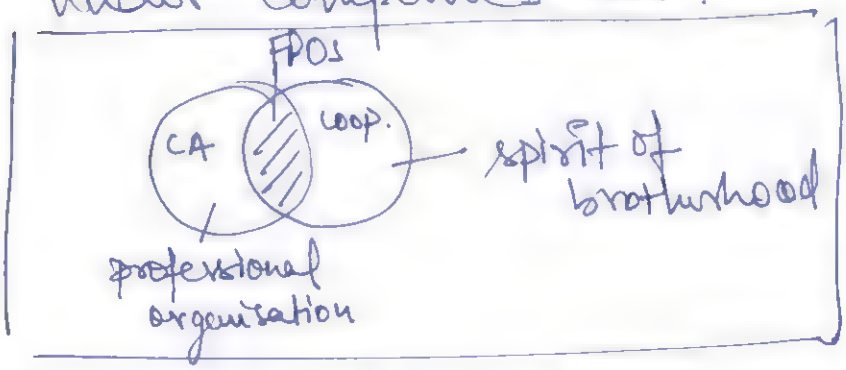


STEPS

↳ Farmer Producer Organisations under Companies Act.



↳ Constitutional Amendment
↳ right to form cooperatives

↳ Ministry of Cooperatives.

↳ Cooperative Banks
↳ legislative framework

↳ Self-Help Groups by women cooperatives.

↳ Formalisation of Food processing enterprises → SHGs

↳ Gram Swaraj Abhiyan for SHGs.

↳ 10,000 FPOs formed
↳ Incentives → 3 lakh per year + credit subsidy.

The Supreme Court judgement striking down the 97th CAA for cooperatives was a setback but formation of a cooperative ministry has shown that it is still a serious solution to the problem of land fragmentation and poverty in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog has recommended that PPP model must be utilised to build public hospitals and digital infrastructure for healthcare ecosystem.

POTENTIAL?

↳ building and maintenance of hospitals and dispensary infrastructure in India.

↳ Government has not been able to provide steady maintenance and ambience management in government hospitals.

↳ Telangana 'Narayana' model ~~can~~ has lead to significant gains in health outcomes.

↳ Ayushman Bharat employs the private sector for cashless and hassle-free hospitalisation

↳ eg. of effective private-public partnership.

↳ Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission involves private sector at the planning phase itself.

↳ Telemedicine and Teleconsultations under e-Sanjeevani programs have evolved participation of the private sector.

CONCERNS

↳ private participation is no substitute for govt. sponsored hard infrastructure in healthcare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ PPP model has a bad track record in delivering social infrastructure (sanitation, healthcare)

↳ World Bank → private sector will only do what it is paid for and nothing else.

Economic Survey has argued that if health spending is increased from 1.26% of GDP to 3% of GDP, out of pocket expenditure in poor households will come down from 65% to 35%. For this capital investment, private sector must be roped in.

However, a sectoral healthcare regulator is a sine qua non for private participation in health (Economic Survey 2020).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy brings a paradigm shift in what counts as a 'good education system'

Commendable vision?

1. wholesome schooling system from the current 10+2 model
2. Involvement of private sector in higher education
3. Foundational Literacy and Literacy to be critical to early education
4. A dynamic & language formula - keeping regional sensitivities in mind.
5. values education
6. well rounded education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other policy initiatives

↳ Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

↳ entire ecosystem (Smart schools, mid day meal, teacher training etc.)

↳ Nipun Bharat Abhiyan.

↳ foundational literacy and numeracy

↳ Education is in concurrent list → States play a more important role.

Jharkhand → ~~spot~~ spot testing mechanism

Rajasthan → reform of schools
↳ routine toppers in NAS cycle

Himachal → learning outcomes program.

It is the Integration of these Initiatives with the New Education policy that will reflect the actual success of NEP, 2020.

How?

↳ Integration of mid day meal + Foundational literacy

↳ online education + physical assistance → hybrid model

↳ SATHE → portal for data collection → use to create micro level progress analysis.

Hence, National Education Policy is not the end but the means to create an education ecosystem for growth and achievement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

is a multi-member grouping that seeks to bring together economies of the region and deliberate on issues of economic growth.

Features

1. no market access talk as of now, only discussions on future
2. resilient supply chains
3. climate resilient infrastructure
4. all the countries are democracies
5. even ASEAN countries (Singapore, Vietnam) and South Korea were present.

↳ this is significant as they were earlier worried about 'ASEAN centrality' in the Indo Pacific.

↳ (6) Possibly a standard setting organisation of the future

Concerns

↳ no market access discussed anywhere → 'hollow agreement' charge

↳ main objective seems to be containing of China (more strategic than economic)

↳ pits democracies v. non-democracies

↳ not Indian way of thinking

POTENTIAL

↳ Indo Pacific is the economic engine of the future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ geopolitical disturbances can hamper this growth trajectory → hence, IPEF is a collective hedge

↳ there is possibility of an economic arrangement of the future

↳ many companies will take their businesses out of China - 'supply chain reconfiguration' - India needs to be on the table when this happens.

According to US secretary of state, IPEF is a "modern framework for the current world. It is flexible, agile and can maneuver without rigidity."

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology is now underpinning the new geopolitical order.

Technology and Geopolitics

- US attracts the best scientists ↑ DARPA project
- US has the most advanced technologies in cyber, drone, AI, ML etc.
- China's stealing of IP of western countries + acquisition of bankrupt defence co.s in Greece
- India–US nuclear deal ended the technology apartheid (NSG entry still pending)
- Ukraine war has shown drone tech is critical

India's diplomacy in technology
↳ acquisition of key tech
↳ Brahmos joint venture (Russia)
↳ DTTI with US (Defence Trade & Technology Initiative)

↳ our relationship with Israel is a technology based relationship → Heron drones etc.

↳ India-Europe technology Council

↳ Indo-Pacific emerging technologies Council.

↳ participation in Wassenaar and Australia Group and quest to join NSG.

Expanding digital spaces

↳ IoT of weapons

↳ cyber-warfare

↳ digital diplomacy

Emerging Technology

↳ Drone warfare

↳ Clean technology → battery storage under western QUAD-investment from UAE.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ nuclear fusion tech

↳ space tech → collaboration with Japan on LUNGX (moon lander).

↳ AI, ML etc.

Technology underpins the modern economic and geopolitical order. US dominance of the skies could be easily challenged by Russia through hypersonic weapons and similarly Russian 'tank horde' could be challenged by western drones.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL